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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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FIRST EDITION.

GRANT AND HIS DEFAMERS.

DEEDS AGAINST WORDS.

Speech by Senator Conkling.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting to-night at the Cooper Institute, upon the subject, "Grant and his defamers; deeds against words." The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and appropriate emblems. Jackson S. Schultz presided, assisted by Geo. M. Van Nort, Postmaster Jones, H. N. Sherwood, ex-Senator Morgan, with about one hundred and fifty other Vice Presidents and one hundred Secretaries.

The Senator said: For twenty years it has been my privilege to address my neighbors upon political views. Too much ardor has perhaps been among my faults; yet no canvass has ever stirred me so deeply as this; no election has ever appealed so strongly to my sense of fair play; no canvass within my memory has ever been so full of foul play, injustice, malice; none has ever more strongly tested the common sense and generosity of the American people. Eleven years' service in Congress has made me a close observer of four Presidents and many public men. If among them all there is one living or dead who never knowingly failed in his duty that one is U. S. Grant. There was forecast in giving him the name of Sidney, for his greatest, generic quality is his magnanimity. If there has been a high official ever ready to admit and correct error if there has been one who did wisely, firmly and well things given him in charge, that one is the soldier in war and quiet patriot in peace who has been named again by every township in forty-six States and Territories for the great trust he now holds. Yet this man, honest, brave, modest, and proved by his transcendent needs have been and are permits, good men sense, and moral qualities adequate to the greatest affairs; this man, who saved his country, who snatched our nationality, our cause from despair, from death in his shield through the flame of battle, in which but for him they would have perished: this man, under whose administration our country has flourished as no one dared to predict, this man, to whom the nation's gratitude and beneficence are due, is made the mark for rabid hate, envious, groundless slanders. Why is all this? Simply because he stands in the way of greed, ambition and political obscenity. A war of mud and missiles has been waged for months. The President, his family, and all nearly associated with him have been defamed. Truth and decency have been driven far away. Every thief, cormorant and drone who has been put out; every baffled mouser for place or plunder; every man who, with the noises of years ago he purchased $10,000 in nominal value stock in the Seneca Stone Company. To this day it has paid nothing. Small wonder that controversy and debrief himself; the proprieties of his station forbid it. His chief competitor, managing behind the curtain of a newspaper, from which he pretends to have withdrawn, tries to defend and puff himself, he feels free to fill his paper with base, scurrilous falsehood, in the hope of blackening a name which is one of the treasures of the nation, which will be the pride of posterity. All this politicians will in the end disgrace only its authors. It will not disgrace Grant or the nation, because the nation will spurn and resent it. The disgusting personalities showered upon Grant and his household will recoil upon their authors. It will be seen secured his re-election, an offended people struck back, and they will strike back again.

Had the cool veterans of the Democracy formed or selected the candidates for President, they would have been wise enough to so frame them that the people could decide in their favor without flying to a stigma on Grant, without blasting his name or doing him wrong. But Democratic statesmen, leaders in a party which for years have been mere lookers-on; the leadership has been assumed by Republican renegades and "outs"—men so eaten up with envy or so maddened with loss or refusal of place and patronage that nothing would satisfy them short of a ransomless, revengeful personal raid. When the Jacobin Turk he spits on the cross, and when wide-throated ultra Republicans clandestinely trade with the enemy, and then turn upon Grant to their party, they become the meanest, fiercest of opponents, just as a Yankee shave overseer from New England was always more brutal to those born in the South. When men, whose vanity was hurt, others gnawed by ambition and capable of anything but to rule their party which they could not rule, madness drove them on. They had no polar star, except hatred of Grant, and his success. These lusty patriots who modestly assumed the name of "Reformers," would not have an ordinary Presidential canvass, for fair discussion of the political situation. Corresponding would have been too tame and insipid for them; their stomach craved stronger and more gamy flavored meat; hard names must be called; vengeance must be satisfied; the President must be court martialled or dragged before the national assize to be tried as a malefactor. In the Senate the Democrats proper keep silent, or talked about nothing. I give them credit for resisting but little time. But half of the last session, eight months in length, was worn out, wasted by slanderous electioneering harangues aimed at the administration and its friends by men badly in need of being reformed themselves. These self-righteous, noisy oracles plucked their key in which the anti-Grant chorus was to be sung. Hence comes the obscene political questions and the presence of personal and scandalous issues. Partisan journals and newspaper correspondence from Washington, controlled by these Liberals—liberal in nothing so much as in defaming honest men and praising and helping themselves—took hue from the heart-burnings, distempers and ambitions which set them on. "Anything to beat Grant" was their motto. It gratified their heated spite to assail the President personally, and heap malignant charges upon him. Thus his character, his integrity, his standing as a man have been put in issue. The people are compelled to pass upon his guilt or innocence. The case has been so put that the question is not merely whether Grant shall be President, but whether Grant shall be pronounced by the nation a fool, knave, his porter, and an enemy of his country. Had issue been taken upon public questions, public opinion would have been raised, whether new questions or those which have divided parties heretofore, the popular verdict would have been a verdict only between parties, policies and principles. Such verdict would have rested upon public grounds—personally disparagin to no one. In that case General Grant could not complain.

The Senator then referred to the Cincinnati platform, characterizing it as ridiculous upon the President, and the men who figured at Cincinnati as a group of disreputables from political gutters. Their platform was only a mere juggle, a shallow evasion. The amnesty resolution is spent, because the general amnesty bill has already passed; while that about centralism, if it means anything, pretends to be the measures of Congress which Greeley had himself approved. Where, then, is the political issue the people are to pass upon? It cannot be civil service reform, unless dishonesty is imputed to the President. He is for civil service reform. He recommended, inaugurated it. The Philadelphia Convention specially declared for it. There can be no issue of that kind, except by pretending that Grant is a hypocrite. That Greeley is not for either of these things would be easy to prove. The coalition present only assaults upon the President and is nothing more or less than a challenge of comparison between candidates. The issue is, which is personally the fittest man for the Presidency. The Democracy had surrendered its creed, and now to wipe out the very memory of Democracy, these vaulting managers selected as their figure-head a professed ultra Republican, and ask honest Democrats to vote for him against a man born and bred a Democrat, who never acted with the Republican party till after the war had raised new issues on which the Democrats divided.

The anti-Grant managers are daring, if they are not silly. They attempt to crowd down the throats of Democrats who fought the Maine law; the men who drowned all other voices in his outcries for penal statutes and Sunday laws, to stop by force drinking even lager beer. Upon the same platform he asked, were Democrats expected to vote the Greeley ticket? There can be no reason, unless Grant is unworthy of confidence or respect, and deserves to be found guilty of the crimes and vices alleged against him.

The speaker then referred to the early education and life of Grant, from letters written to his parents over thirty years ago. Sumner, he said, withers him by reminding us that he tanned hides at the rate of three hundred dollars a year. He did not masquerade as a wood chopper; he did not figure in pictorials as a farmer; he did not go round telling what he knew about anything that he didn't understand himself. His career in the rebellion was known to the whole world. Subsequently the Democrats sought to nominate him to the Presidency. His integrity taught him that when a party chooses a candidate from the other side nominally to be elected, and by Grant's consent no one ever was or ever will be elected.

The speaker then cited from the New York *World* and Horace Greeley allusions complimentary to Grant made in 1865. Coming to the question of gift taking by Grant, he converted to English examples to show how that country had enriched its distinguished men by acts of Parliament and voluntary subscriptions. America, too, had been lavish in this regard to Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and Grant. Large sums were given; to Stanton's family and to Rawlins's were given more than one hundred thousand dollars each. Were these things dishonorable? Was it wrong for Grant to accept such gifts? The charge is an insult to the nation who witnessed and applauded the proceeding. It cannot have been dishonorable or improper for him to accept his gift without it being dishonorable and improper to offer it. Bismarck has recently received a landed estate as a gift, and was made a Prince. The charge that Grant accepted any gift after he became President, or after he was nominated, is wholly false. He has accepted nothing of value since his first nomination, not even car-

riage and horses, although Lincoln, Buchanan, Pierce, Taylor and other Presidents did accept carriages and horses after their election.

But it is said men who subscribed gifts were appointed to office, the insinuation being that they were appointed because they had subscribed gifts. The fact that hundreds who gave have never been appointed to anything would of itself seem to disprove the charge that official patronage has been used to repay gifts. Only three, or at most four contributors to funds raised for Grant have ever been offered appointments. It would seem far-fetched to explain the selection of three, for the reason applied to more than three hundred who were never selected at all. A. T. Stewart subscribed to the Grant fund; so did every leading man in the city of New York who then supported the Republican party. No man on Manhattan Island, who would have been thought of for the Cabinet, refused to subscribe. When General Grant became President, had he named for his Cabinet E. D. Morgan, George Opdyke, Jackson S. Schultz, William E. Dodge, Henry Clews, or any other leading merchant or banker who supported him, it would have turned out that the too was a gift bringing Greek. The same thing is true of Borie, late Secretary of the Navy. These Cabinet Ministers were selected for supposed fitness, because they were not politicians. Stewart's success in an immense business convinced the President that he might render great service as Secretary of the Treasury. Borie, a retired merchant, was believed to have large knowledge applicable to the Navy. The New York *Tribune* was, foremost in urging the appointment of men who were not politicians, and because of the bluster in public journals the President was misled. Greeley insisted that the Cabinet should be chosen upon the principle on whibh he is trying to be President, viz.: passing over all men whom you know to be fit and taking a man at a venture, with no reason to believe him to be fit. Indeed, Greeley once told the President that in his opinion offices should never be given to those who could take care of themselves, but should be kept for those who couldn's make a living outside of office. Stewart's case was one in which the President was the first to acknowledge his mistake. The President's manliness in meeting everything, shirking nothing, on this occasion, raised him greatly in the estimation of all just beholders. He offended Stewart, impaired his friendship, yet the bold pretense is now made that he used official patronage to repay gifts

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.

THE report that the Duke de MONTPENSIER was an accomplice in the assassination of PRIM, has created no little sensation in Spain, and rumors are freely circulated that a demand will be made upon France for his extradition. Whether he will be surrendered by M. THIERS, should the demand be made, or appear voluntarily to meet his accusers, are questions at present engaging the attention of the dignitaries of both countries.

THE New York *Tribune* has not as yet, a word to say concerning the damaging exposures recently made regarding Mr. GREELEY'S alleged compact with the Democratic leaders in 1871, whereby he virtually pledged himself to favor the passage of a law granting pensions to rebel soldiers, as the price of his nomination and support by the Democratic party. In another part of this paper will be found additional revelations respecting the transaction.

THE manufacture of mock thunder seems just now to form the entire business of the opposition press, an industry in which the Pittsburgh *Post* is excelled by none of its Greeleyite contemporaries. It is a pity, however, that its labors should be attended with such ill luck. On the first page of this paper will be found the sequel to its latest attempt to create a GREELEY furor in this vicinity. "We commend it to our neighbor in the hope that it will give it place in its columns."

THE Democratic County Convention assembled yesterday, and adjourned until the 20th of August without making any nominations. The attempts heretofore to fix up a fusion ticket having failed, and committees claiming to represent the Liberals and disaffected Germans having suggested an adjournment, this course was adopted. What better success will attend these efforts, four weeks hence, remains to be seen. The Convention resolved to support the Republican candidates for Judges of the Common Pleas.

THE annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania will be held in Philadelphia on the 20th of August, continuing three days. Invitations have been sent to all the prominent educators in this country, and to the leading educational men of England, and other countries, as well as to all the members of foreign legations in the United States, many of whom have promised to be present and take part in the proceedings. The subjects of discussion, and the topics of the lecturers and essays; indicate a session of unusual interest.

IN view of Mr. GREELEY'S revolting purpose of favoring the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, should he be elected to the Presidency, what guarantee have the people that he would not also recommend the payment of four hundred millions of dollars to the ex-slaveholders as compensation for the loss of their slaves, in accordance with the proposition he made in 1864? This is a matter which deserves to be carefully pondered. Greeleyism installed in the Executive chair, and pervading the national administration, would soon double the burdens of every tax-payer in the country.

THE manner in which the "Force Bill" is misrepresented by the opposition press is simply contemptible. The measure is denounced as an instrument designed for the purpose of crushing out electoral freedom in the Southern States, and of substituting military tyranny for civil liberty, whereas it merely authorizes Judges of the United States Courts to appoint two reputable persons to be present at the polling and counting of the votes at elections for members of Congress and national officers; but these inspectors must be chosen from different political parties, must serve without pay, and must reside in a different precinct than that in which the voting takes place. The intent of the law is to preserve the purity of the ballot box by preventing fraud and intimidation. Is it impossible for the Democratic party to elect its candidates without the employment of these agencies?

THE principal organ of the Democratic candidate is beginning to discover that the calumnious abuse to which General HARTRANFT has been subjected since his nomination for Governor of this State, is producing a strong reaction in his favor among those who, from ignorance of the real nature of the conspiracy against him, were at first disinclined to render him their support. It virtually confesses that the probabilities of BUCKALEW'S success are every day diminishing, and that with his defeat in October its own candidate will be completely routed in November. It sees, too, that if the Republican State ticket can be defeated in October it will be next to impossible to carry the State for the Republican Presidential ticket in the following month; and hence, under the guise of an essay on civil service reform in this State, it urges on the Democracy, with all the power at its command, the necessity of winning an October victory as the surest of a November triumph. This, however, is exactly what the Republicans propose to do, and they will work all the more faithfully and zealously by reason of the *Tribune's* officious and humiliating intermeddling in behalf of a man whom heretofore it has so often and justly scourged and banned.

REPEATED references have been made in this paper to the gradual progress and extension of protective views and doctrines in Canada. The latest free trade convert to the principle of protection to home industry is no less a personage than the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, who, in a public address, delivered last week, on the political and commercial policy of the country, said he had no hesitation in declaring himself in favor of protection. He considered it absolutely necessary, in consequence of the great works now in progress, and of the railways and local improvements that were contemplated, that the revenue of the country should be increased, which could best be done by customs duties on articles imported into the Dominion. He announced that the policy of the government would be of this character, and he appealed to those whom he addressed to return only such members as were heartily in favor of protection to home industry. The *Tribune*—which has been strangely silent respecting the tariff question ever since the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention—is respectfully invited to observe the growth of this beneficent principle, and to rejoice at its development.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has declared the doctrine of secession to be the doctrine of treason. It would be an interesting matter to know whether—in the various bargains which, it seems, have been entered into between HORACE GREELEY and the men with whom he so long waged bitter and unrelenting warfare—there was any agreement on his part, in the event of his election, not to offer any opposition to the peaceable secession of any State that might desire to sever its connection with the Union? His opinions and utterances on the right of secession are well known, and although the patriotic sentiment of the North compelled him, during the war, to abandon his advocacy of the cause, there are no grounds for supposing that he ever changed his private views on the subject. Indeed, a letter has just been made public, written by him in the autumn of 1861 to a friend in Michigan, who had protested against the secession doctrines promulgated by the *Tribune*, in which Mr. GREELEY says:

> "I changed the course of the *Tribune* at the urgent solicitations of many friends, including yourself. I trust the country will profit by the humiliation. If in which, I am satisfied that you will one day confess that all to which you object was important and timely truth."

Is it any wonder that Union-loving Democrats are everywhere opposed to his election, or that the element which still insists on the pestiferous doctrine of State supremacy should be unanimous in his support?

THE indisposition of the American people to take advantage of the postal telegraph system contrasts strongly with the action of European governments on the same subject. A tabular statement is published showing that in nineteen foreign countries, including Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Turkey and Spain, there are 167,055 miles of government telegraphs in use. Over these, in 1870, there were 31,311,001 messages sent. The total receipts were $14,435,352, and the total expenditures were $19,675,487. These expenditures are of two classes—ordinary and extraordinary. The extraordinary expenses for the construction of new lines, were $6,287,998, thus showing a profit on the working lines. In Great Britain and Ireland the excess of receipts over working expenses was $1,587,932, resulting from the entire freedom of the lines and the great activity of the people. The argument drawn from these facts is, that the postal telegraph system could be made profitable or self-sustaining in the United States; but that, even if it could not, it is nevertheless the duty and policy of the government to adopt it—the principle being to bring the service within the reach of all as a means of facilitating the business and developing the intelligence of the people. On the question of cost, we are reminded that our national mail service does not pay its expenses, but falls short about five million dollars annually. If the telegraph were a government service, the rates of messages would be reduced to a point barely sufficient to cover expenses, and the immense sums now annually distributed among the shareholders in these lines would accrue to the advantage of the public. The great obstacle to making the change lies in the fact that the owners of the lines are not willing to surrender the means of pocketing their large dividends. The government carries a letter to any part of the United States for the nominal sum of three cents, while a telegraph company charges out of all proportion for a similar service, thus constituting an unnecessary tax upon business, and upon all the operations of daily life. We have in the United States 75,000 miles of telegraph lines, as against 29,746 in England, 26,000 in Russia, 25,000 in Germany, 14,000 in Austria, etc., and it is claimed that the national government could do no act calculated to benefit the whole mass of the people so much as to take the entire control of the telegraph lines as a branch of the postal service, even if compelled to pay for them at the highest valuation.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S SPEECH AND THE GERMANS.

At this moment we have not seen a complete report of Mr. Senator SCHURZ'S speech of the 22d instant. From the outline and fragmentary passages which we have seen it is manifest that the Senator spoke without his customary inspiration, and therefore without the fine enthusiasm and eloquence which in men of his character and temperament can flow only from the consciousness of fidelity to an ideal. By yielding to the apparent necessities of partisan relations and by submitting to the solicitation, if not to the dictations, of professional politicians, Mr. SCHURZ has lost his influence as completely as the son of MANOAH lost his strength by dalliance with the false woman of Sorek. Germans are much less liable than Americans to be carried away and controlled by mere eloquence; they are less blind and devoted worshippers of brilliant intellectual gifts unsupported by qualities, which are quite as essential elements in a truly admirable character. With his compatriots SCHURZ'S influence in a great degree depended upon their estimate of the entire man, and we confidently believe, that by his palpable inconsistency and by tampering with the men whose politics are notoriously a mere stock in trade, he has outraged their confidence, disappointed their trust, and forfeited his freely conceded right of leadership. Of course we do not mean that they look upon him as a bad man, but the statesman of whom they were proud as a model of firmness and loyalty to principle, is seen to be prepared with infirmities, and open to satanic temptations even as other politicians. The lament, open or secret, of his German admirers is—how are the mighty fallen!

The train of thought presented in the speech to which we refer, is, as might have been expected under the circumstances, trite and commonplace in the extreme. Viewed as a production of the German Senator, it may, therefore, be characterized as a very remarkable effort. Any competent reader who looks into SCHURZ'S published speeches is at once struck with the freshness and originality of treatment, as much as by the idiomatic vivacity and energy of language by which they are distinguished. In the harangue just delivered at St. Louis there is no trace of either novelty of thought or freshness of illustration. It is simply the old story, the threadbare and monotonous diatribe, in which molehills are magnified into mountains and imaginary perils are held up as real dangers threatening the republic. Then the overwhelming objections to the GREELEY movement, the perils of the Democratic alliance involving financial perturbations and the revival of the negro question, are either passed over in silence, or treated in the most cursory and unsatisfactory manner. With respect to GREELEY himself, Mr. SCHURZ was content to let him speak for himself, which GREELEY did in a letter touching civil service reform in a strain which would move scornful laughter in a village debating society.

There is, then, no reason to believe that the SCHURZ speech, so earnestly looked for in some quarters as likely to exert a decisive influence on the Presidential canvass, will be followed by any important results. There is no reason to suppose that many Germans have been waiting for the appearance of the speech before deciding upon their attitude toward the candidates, but if any have occupied such a position of expectant suspense, they are very likely to follow the multitude of their predecessors into the Republican camp, on discovering how little even Mr. SCHURZ can say in favor of GREELEY. In the *Freiheits Freund*, of yesterday, the tendency of German opinion was carefully surveyed, and the confident conviction expressed that before the canvass shall have fairly begun a decided majority of the so-called reform organs will have returned to the regular party. Having referred to the course of the *Demokrat* and the *Abendzeitung* (both "influential German papers of New York"), in "leaving the fence" and declaring for GRANT and WILSON, and to the fact that "the representative German Democratic paper in the same State, the New York *Staatszeitung*, persists in its opposition to GREELEY, and affirms that it will accept him under no circumstances," the *Freund* believes that we are justified in expecting "the German population of the Empire State in great majority to vote against GREELEY." In Pennsylvania, "the most prominent German Democratic paper, the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, is still hostile to GREELEY, and no reform paper worthy of mention in the same State supports the candidacy of the sage of Chappaqua with enthusiasm." All the prominent German papers in Ohio are against GREELEY, the *Volksfreund* occupying nearly the position of the New York *Staatszeitung*, while the *Courier* and the *Volksblatt* still keep their position on the fence, "with one foot, however, in the GRANT camp." "A last manly effort," says the *Freund*, "is all that is needed to bring up these able and successful papers as active co-workers of the Republican party." In Missouri, where in 1870 the German Republicans were almost unanimous for the Liberal movement, at least four-fifths of them have returned to the Republican camp. In Illinois, where "the *Staatszeitung*, the first German press organ in all the West, holds up the old Republican banner so often victorious, and in impressive words warns all German country people against "the hypocritical promises with which malcontent apostates from the Republican party, in alliance with former rebels, seek to deceive a befooled nation." The chances of a Republican victory are represented by observers on the ground as being as favorable as ever.

To a people who look so carefully and thoughtfully into the future as the Germans it is reasonable to suppose that the arguments against changing an administration under which the country has prospered for a new one of the most suspicious antecedents, must seem irresistible. Then the full import and consequences of GREELEY'S coalition with the Democrats are only beginning to be understood. In order to meet and counteract the objections to Greeleyism, Mr. SCHURZ'S speech furnished what may be confidently dismissed as destined to produce no important effects. It does not throw a ray of light upon the contest, or modify in the slightest degree the popular impression as to the Senator's own position.

THE statistics of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, showed such a large increase over any year in the history of the country that it was thought that the business of importing had been overdone, and that several years must elapse before such an immense total would again be reached; but, for several months past, it has been apparent that this view of the subject was erroneous, and that the importation of foreign merchandise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, would far exceed those of the year preceding. The New York *Journal of Commerce* has made up, from official sources, the statistics of the foreign commerce of that city for the year. From that we find that the imports in June were $30,653,552, against $31,598,417 in June, 1871; but in the latter named month $1,352,000 of the importations was in specie, so that there was an actual gain in June, this year, of merchandise imports. The imports for six months ending June 30, 1872, were $232,780,636, against $201,834,024 during the corresponding time last year, and $158,860,814 the year preceding. The stock in bonded warehouses increased in June ten millions, making the increase since January 1 over forty-two millions.

GRATZ BROWN has had his phrenological development taken. The Tammany candidate for the Vice Presidency was assured, among other things, that "he had too much mind for what he was represented by European authority and it has, moreover, decreased since the enthroning of the present dynasty. It fluctuates between 800,000 and 900,000 souls. It is impossible to affix any actual number to the population, for no census has ever been taken. The city has no drainage whatever, and is very viously to relieve the oppression of his "too much mind."

ENGLISH letter-writers state that the settlement of the indirect claims has given great satisfaction to all who have at heart the welfare of the two nations. On the other side of the Atlantic, both Americans and English are equally pleased. The cordial and handsome reception of Miss Nellie Grant in England, and the generous welcome accorded in true American fashion to the Grenadier Guards in Boston and New York, are acts tending to cement the friendship of the two nations, of which they are in some sense the representatives.

DISCORDS.

If had some grains of truth, at least,
That fable of the Sybarite,
For whom, because one leaf was creased,
The rose-strewn couch had no delight.
I think but even sanguine youth
Expects its gold without alloy;
But this is still the sober truth;
A little pain can mar much joy.

'Tis pity that one thwarting thought,
One adverse chance, one sudden fear
Or sharp regret, can turn to naught
The full content that seemed so near!
But this strange life of ours abounds
With notes so sorts and harsh sounds
A thousand discords and harsh sounds
For one harmonious perfect chord.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An enterprising genius in England has undertaken to get up a grand buffalo hunting party there, which he proposes to pilot from the shores of Albion to the Republican Valley, Nebraska, and back again, and all for the moderate sum of a trifle under five hundred dollars a head.

Oregon papers inform us that the Flathead Indians are to be conducted to a new reservation on the Jocko river. There is a Darwinian fitness in the selection of the place.

An improved process has recently been discovered for obtaining hydrogen gas in large quantities. According to this plan, alkaline earths are heated with coke or charcoal to a red heat, when carbonic acid and hydrogen are freely eliminated. The carbonic acid is absorbed by water, and the pure hydrogen is collected in a separate reservoir.

The Shenandoah Valley is said to show very little sign of the devastation done during the war. All is again plenty and prosperity there, the fences replaced, the lands in grain, and the stock replenished. No tourist traveling through the valley could detect the marks of the prolonged conflict which has made the section famous.

Among the curious things connected with the coffin is the frequency with which large stones are found in the stomachs. These are of various sizes, sometimes, in large fish, weighing many pounds, and it is a popular belief among fishermen that they are taken in just before a storm for the purpose of anchoring themselves during the expected swell of the sea.

A California hen and cat have arrived at a mutual understanding whereby the former shelters the kittens when the mother is away.

A bill has been introduced into the British Parliament to prevent children from performing as acrobats. This is a desirable reform, and one which should meet with general approval. The stunted, suffering appearance of the majority of children who tempt danger on the flying trapeze must prevent the intelligent spectator from taking any pleasure in witnessing their performances.

A surveying party in Vermont recently discovered extensive iron ore beds which were worked fifty years ago. The ore yield is ninety per cent., but owing to the destruction of the buildings by fire, the whole enterprise had been abandoned and well nigh forgotten.

Among the lots of old copper thrown into market by the recent advance in the price of that metal, were twenty huge cannon of very curious design and finish. They came from Mexico, and are supposed to have been made in Seville, Spain, in 1746.

A well authenticated case of spontaneous combustion occurred last week in a New York warehouse, containing one hundred bales, which had been packed while damp in a tight case, with two layers of thick paper and one of oil cloth, between the goods and the inside of the case. Goods similarly packed, which had not taken fire, were found to be charred so as to render them worthless.

The English iron-clads are worse than a family of unruly children; nothing apparently will keep them out of mischief. The Monitor and Bellerophon were having Bedlam in company on July 3, when the former was run into by the latter, losing her head and anchor gear, boats and davits on the port side, and having also some of her plates started.

A Massachusetts woman has invented a machine for folding bags by which two girls can make thirty thousand bags per day. She expects to bag a handsome fortune by it.

Sand spouts ten feet in diameter and a thousand feet in height, waltz about deserts in Nevada for hours at a time. They correspond to the water spouts of the ocean.

A benefit was recently given at a Dublin theater to a cat which has been playing a successful star engagement there. The beneficiary was greeted with many cat-calls before the curtain.

The Prussian government has publicly called attention to the presence of trichine in hams imported from the United States, warning purchasers to abstain from them, and threatening the sellers with criminal proceedings.

The great building for the industrial exposition, to be held in Louisville commencing September 3, is finished, and pronounced sufficiently substantial for all the demands that may be made upon it. It covers a ground area of 76,000 square feet with, extensive basements and galleries.

The Chicago *Times* is authority for the statement that the American Sabbath has become obsolete in that city, and that the European Sunday of fun and frolic has taken its place.

Austria has just passed a law providing that in future sentences of death passed upon murderers shall be executed by their being shot to death.

The long talked of scheme of putting a third rail on the Erie Railroad so as to have the common gauge of four feet, eight and a half inches, is to be carried out by the new managers. The broad gauge will be continued for the present rolling stock until it is worn out, but all new cars and locomotives will be built of the narrow gauge.

An Englishman named Battersby has a claim for cotton seized at Savannah, amounting to $1,049,750, and wants the American government to pay it. It is not exactly a consequential claim, but one of a good deal of consequence.

Three different assaults with intent to kill have lately been made upon the State Constable at North Adams, two of them on German country people against "the hypocritical promises with which malcontent apostates from the Republican party, in alliance with former rebels, seek to deceive a befooled nation." The chances of a Republican victory are represented by observers on the ground as being as favorable as ever.

To a people who look so carefully and thoughtfully into the future as the Germans it is reasonable to suppose that the arguments against changing an administration under which the country has prospered for a new one of the most suspicious antecedents, must seem irresistible. Then the full import and consequences of GREELEY'S coalition with the Democrats are only beginning to be understood. In order to meet and counteract the objections to Greeleyism, Mr. SCHURZ'S speech furnished what may be confidently dismissed as destined to produce no important effects. It does not throw a ray of light upon the contest, or modify in the slightest degree the popular impression as to the Senator's own position.

THE statistics of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, showed such a large increase over any year in the history of the country that it was thought that the business of importing had been overdone, and that several years must elapse before such an immense total would again be reached; but, for several months past, it has been apparent that this view of the subject was erroneous, and that the importation of foreign merchandise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, would far exceed those of the year preceding. The New York *Journal of Commerce* has made up, from official sources, the statistics of the foreign commerce of that city for the year. From that we find that the imports in June were $30,653,552, against $31,598,417 in June, 1871; but in the latter named month $1,352,000 of the importations was in specie, so that there was an actual gain in June, this year, of merchandise imports. The imports for six months ending June 30, 1872, were $232,780,636, against $201,834,024 during the corresponding time last year, and $158,860,814 the year preceding. The stock in bonded warehouses increased in June ten millions, making the increase since January 1 over forty-two millions.

GRATZ BROWN has had his phrenological development taken. The Tammany candidate for the Vice Presidency was assured, among other things, that "he had too much mind for what he was represented by European authority and it has, moreover, decreased since the enthroning of the present dynasty. It fluctuates between 800,000 and 900,000 souls. It is impossible to affix any actual number to the population, for no census has ever been taken. The city has no drainage whatever, and is very viously to relieve the oppression of his "too much mind."

ENGLISH letter-writers state that the settlement of the indirect claims has given great satisfaction to all who have at heart the welfare of the two nations. On the other side of the Atlantic, both Americans and English are equally pleased. The cordial and handsome reception of Miss Nellie Grant in England, and the generous welcome accorded in true American fashion to the Grenadier Guards in Boston and New York, are acts tending to cement the friendship of the two nations, of which they are in some sense the representatives.

THE New York papers are making their annual indignant complaints about the tenement house nuisance. Some of the details printed in the *Herald* and other journals are almost too frightful for belief. Filth, noxious odors, unsightly heaps of garbage, and deadly pools of refuse, meet the perturbed senses on every hand in various parts of the metropolis, and, at this season of the year, are not only pestiferous but absolutely pernicious to the health of every person in the city.

PERSONAL.

Many of the papers, in commenting on the nomination of Mr. Greeley, refer to the fact, that it is the first instance of the nomination of an editor for President, but we do not see in any of them reference to the fact that Mr. Greeley's leading competitor in the Cincinnati Convention, Charles Francis Adams, was also an editor formerly. Mr. Adams, early in his political career, was editor of a daily paper in Boston, called the *Republican*; and what is still more interesting as a matter of newspaper history, is the circumstance that when Mr. Adams relinquished his paper it passed into the hands of Henry Wilson, now the candidate of the party opposed to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Adams.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is said to be negotiating for a prominent New York journal—thought to be the *World*.

Mrs. Simons, of Chicago, who, it will be remembered, was shot by her husband several months ago, has now so far recovered from the effects of the bullet in her brain as to walk about and readily converse with her friends. Although still feeble, and suffering at times from the bullet which has not been extracted, those familiar with the case confidently hope for her ultimate and complete recovery. The case is one of the most singular and remarkable on record, and its successful treatment reflects great credit upon the physicians who have attended to the lady.

The poet Cowper has been commemorated by the placing of a stained glass window in the chancel of Berkhamstead Parish Church, England. Berkhamptead is the poet's birthplace, and his parents are buried there.

Edwin J. Carroll, a respected citizen of Baltimore, Maryland, lately committed suicide in Rome, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He left a letter addressed to his wife at Liverpool, England, reproaching her for her infidelity, blaming her for his death, and closing in these words: "One little blow, and I will begin that vague eternity where earth's disappointment or woman's treachery can never affect me."

It is reported that President Grant intends soon to make a trip down the St. Lawrence to see the charms of its thousand islands, and experience the excitement of passing through its rushing rapids.

Julia Schenck, the daughter of the American Minister at the English court, is as good a diplomatist as her father. She has negotiated a treaty of alliance with Mr. Sturgis, a well-known London millionaire.

The three officers of the Khedive who figure prominently in the recent affair at Alexandria, having been the objects of Butler's assault, are Americans by birth, and served in the rebel army during the late war. Major Campbell was born in Tennessee, and entered the United States navy in 1847. When the war broke out he built and equipped a ship for the Confederate service, but an accident to the machinery soon obliged him to run into Cadiz for repairs, and the vessel was detained there during the war. After its close, he joined the Egyptian army and had an important position in connection with the heavy artillery. Gen. Loring joined our regular army when a boy of fifteen years, and served until the rebellion. He lost an arm in Mexico. His rank in the Confederate service was that of division commander. In Egypt he commands an army corps. Col. Reynolds is his chief of staff. Reynolds is a graduate of West Point, and fought through the Florida and Mexican wars. He was a brigadier general in the Confederate armies, and had active commands under Lee and Jackson.

A few months ago the society papers of New York described with minuteness two of the brilliant weddings of the season. The first was that of Frank H. Burnett, son of a wealthy Colonel of the Mexican war, to a Miss Grey, of Albany. The splendid affair took place on Friday, an "unlucky" time, and was attended by 1,500 guests, who contributed as tokens of affectionate remembrance presents valued at over $100,000. The young man was to receive large estates from his grandfather's property in Vevey, Switzerland, if he waited until he was twenty-one before marrying, and on the day of the happy young couple's union, at noon, by Vevey time, he had just attained his majority. Among the guests was Mr. Charles Keon Kellett, of Newark, and a Miss Irlington, daughter of a wealthy Washingtonian, and in the list of a few weeks later consummated a marriage some time ago resolved upon, with hardly less guests, presents and rich and beautiful trousseau than had those of the first of the first wedding. Now comes the sad sequel. The two wedded pairs made in company a safe and delightful voyage to Havre and visited the principal cities of France and Germany, spending a few days in each, and to pass the Fourth they thought to leave Vienna for Switzerland. Everything went well until the hamlet of Lanfenburg was reached, when the train ran off the track and became a wreck at once. Mr. Kellett was struck with fragment and killed. Mr. Burnett's right arm was torn from his body, though he will probably recover, and Mrs. Kellett's fingers were shockingly mashed, and her wedding ring ground into the flesh. Mr. Kellett's body has been sent home for interment.

Experiment on the Structure of Iron.

In some recent experiments made in France, interesting information has been made known in regard to crystalline structure of wrought iron. The apparatus consisted of a bent axle, which was firmly fixed up to the elbow in timber, and which was subjected to torsion, or twist, by means of a cog-wheel connected with the end of the horizontal part. At each turn, the angle of torsion was ten four degrees, and a shock was produced each time that the bar left one-tenth to be raised by the next. Seven axles were submitted to the trial. In the first, the movement lasted one hour, 10,800 revolutions and 10,800 shocks having produced, the axle, two and six-tenths inches diameter, was taken from the machine and broken by an hydraulic press, but no change in its texture occurred. In the second, also a new axle, having been tried four hours, sustained 129,000 torsions, and was afterward broken by means of an hydraulic press, no alteration was perceptible to the naked eye, but, tried by a microscope, the fibres appeared without adhesion, like a bundle of needles. A third axle was subjected, during twelve hours, to 338,000 torsions, and broken in two; a change in its texture and an increased size in the grain of the iron were observed by the naked eye. In the fourth, also, the axle was broken in many places after 120 hours and 2,488,000 torsions. In the fifth, an axle submitted during 23,328,000 torsions, during 720 hours, was completely changed in its texture. In the sixth, after ten months, during which the axle was submitted to 75,752,000 torsions and shocks, fracture produced by an hydraulic press showed clearly an absolute transformation, the surface of the rupture being scaly, like pewter. The seventh axle, submitted to 128,304,900 torsions, presented a surface of rupture like that of the sixth; the crystals were found to be perfectly well defined, the iron having lost every appearance of wrought iron.

The Growth of Town Population and the Food Supply.

The problem of civic population is just the same for the United States as for any country. What is to be its ends and its results? The great question is that of feeding. There is land enough. There is no question about that. But where are the laborers if they all live in cities? That is the question. To illustrate this feeding take these examples of the market returns of this country. The cities named below consume the following number of cattle, exclusive of sheep and hogs.

	Cattle
Boston	120,000
New York	450,000
Brooklyn	100,000
Philadelphia	300,000
Baltimore	150,000
Pittsburgh	90,000
Cincinnati	110,000
St. Louis	200,000
Chicago	150,000
Other cities and towns	400,000
Aggregate	2,040,000

Here is a demand on the country for two millions of cattle each year for the great cities alone! Is it entirely safe to say that all the towns of this country require at least four millions of cattle each year! Is it any wonder that beef is high in market? Beef we may regard as a standard of the market, but the principle we have stated applies to all the products of agriculture. If the town population advances more rapidly than the agricultural, where is that process to end, and what is to be the result?

System of National Time.

A clergyman of Saratoga springs has constructed a system of national time, for the convenience of railways, as well as of the traveling public, perfectly simple in its elementary principle, yet evincive of much study and research in its details. He proposes to make Washington time the national time standard, and then to divide the country longitudinally into four sections, the extremes of which being fifteen degrees apart, differ from each other just one hour in time. These hour sections of fifteen degrees are subdivided by the various railway stations which they contain; and by a system of indexes at each station, the traveler, having the local time of each station, can readily determine its relation to the national time standard at any point between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The New England Railway Association, having submitted the system to a committee for consideration, has unanimously adopted the report of the committee approving it and recommending it to all the railroad companies in the United States.

HUNGARY is celebrating her triennial of elections, and the noise of preparation for a general shaking up and new deal in the Hungarian House of Commons is the general excitement of the season with that people. Each county and borough chooses a special committee, which has the entire authority in the matter of election, the magistrates having nothing to say about it, and the ceremony of electioneering and voting is little more than a grand farce any way, dependent for success upon the preponderance of tricks, wiles and bribes that a candidate or party can bring to his aid.

The ghosts of the Pharoahs will soon be startled by the scream of the locomotive. The survey for a railroad in the valley of the Nile is completed. It is about six hundred miles in length, for nearly three-fourths of which distance the line will be on the edge of the valley, about three fourths of a mile from the river, and above the level of the periodical inundations.

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION.

Extraordinary Docility of Animals at the Galapagos Islands—Seals as Tame as Pet Dogs, and Birds that Would Not be Driven Away—Something About Flies, Also.

The last letter of the *Tribune* correspondent who accompanies the Hassler expedition, gives the following interesting description of animal life in the lotus realms of South America. One of the most interesting adventures was landing in a little bay full of seals, so tame, or rather so little afraid of men, that we could tramp past groups of sleepers on the beach without awakening half of them, and without apparently frightening half of those that we did awake. They seemed to be fond of crawling under bushes just above high-water mark, and sleeping, two or three in a place, huddled close together. Under one bush lay her mother and her two cubs, so fearless that one of our officers held a piece of cracker to the old one, and she smelled it in his fingers as fearlessly as if she had been a pet dog. The cubs quarrelled with each other as to which should cuddle nearest the mother, and they all three snarled and snapped at the flies in the manner of a sleepy dog, and all this while a party of ladies and gentlemen, creatures as large as the seals, and which the seals could scarce have seen before, stood looking on within touching distance. These seals had much more length of arm, and used their arms more in the manner of a quadruped than I supposed any seal could do. I saw them walk on the beach with the whole chest clear of the ground, and even jump upon the sand. Their favorite gymnastic exercise, however, was to lie upon their backs and roll, in the manner of a horse. The tameness of these seals and of many of the land birds was very surprising; the Blue-noses were more shy than we had expected. I repeatedly put my fingers within half an inch of little yellow birds and pipehes, and within six inches of mocking birds. On James Island the birds were so tame that, while I was trying the experiment whether whistling to a yellow bird would divert his attention so much as to make him allow me to touch him, six other birds—including two mocking birds—came up and alighted on two twigs within two yards of the yellow bird, to see what was going on between us. As for the flies, their pertinacity of adhesion, at the Galapagos, goes far beyond all travelers' accounts. I knew a good housekeeper in New England who affirmed that house flies could not be driven out of a room unless you struck and killed one or two, in order to show the others that you were in earnest. You cannot drive the Galapagos flies from you even with that expedient The birds and seals are not frightened by being stoned or shot; they don't know what stones and guns mean, and the flies are not frightened or discouraged by having any amount of their comrades killed. When a boat was coming off shore, the usual occupation, in order to prevent carrying the nuisance on ship, was for everybody to be picking the flies off themselves (almost as they would burrs), killing them, and throwing them into the water, from the time of leaving the beach to the arrival on the deck of the ship, and the last fly slaughtered before you go into the cabin is no more afraid of you than the first one you slaughtered at the beach. They are not all biting flies; we have escaped trouble from mosquitoes and biting flies during the whole voyage, but they are crawling, tickling, adhesive, tantalizing creatures. It was pleasant to find here at the Galapagos a species of penguin, smaller and more sober in dress than our old friends of the Straits of Magellan, but the same winning, cunning manners that made the birds in the Straits such favorites with our party. And while speaking of the birds of these islands, I would not forget the splendid flamingoes, six feet high, of which we got many fine specimens. They sailed about in parties of ten or twelve birds together, making long lines of scarlet flame floating through the air. We tried their flesh on the table, and found it the most delicious game, fully equal to the canvas-back, as it seemed to us.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are, in fact, the source of many ailments and physical disabilities, Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over much brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capacities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease about in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which effect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food it is the standard remedy.

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Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Vernon Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 86 and Interest.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1872.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115
10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
New 5s	113⅝	113⅝
Gold	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6s	114⅝	114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s of 1881	117⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115 1-8
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	114⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114⅝

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 23, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	114⅝
Canton				52½		
Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾		
Quicksilver				36		
Pacific Mail	78⅜	78⅜	77½	77½	76½	76½
Adams Express	57	57	57	57		
Wells Fargo Express		88¾		88¾		
American Express	57½	57½		57½		
United States Express	85½	85½		86		
New York Central Scrip	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New York Central Stock	93	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	93¾
Erie	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Reading						
Michigan Central		115	115	115	115	115
Michigan Southern	92¾	93	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central	117	117	117	117	117	117
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾		
Chicago and Northwest	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾		
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾		
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾		
Wabash	78¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	97		
Ohio and Mississippi	46	47	46	47		
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem		115		115		
New Jersey Central		113		113		
Union Pacific	38	38	38	38	37½	37½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penn's R. R.	50½
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	United Co's of N. J.	126½
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15½
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	37	Reading	58½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1872. }

REMARKS.—The crude market is reported firmer, particularly at Parker's which appears to be the headquarters at this time. In our own market the nominal rates are unchanged. We heard of a sale of 3,000 barrels, sellers' option till July 1st, 1873, at $3 50 per barrel. This is what may be called selling ahead. Parker's Landing was quoted at $3 75.

REFINED.

Market firmer; prices have advanced ¼c since our last issue. We quote as follows: For eastern delivery 19½c or July 23¼c; August 23¾@23¾c; September 23¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet and prices unchanged; sales city make $1 70@1 80; country $1 70.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—The *Herald* says: The market was easier all day and symptoms of the firmness which it has maintained for some days past. Prices to-day were a little lower, buyers not being so anxious to act. Oil which brought more sellers into the market on the upper road at $3 75@$4 was the highest figure paid for spot, with no sales at $3 70. The lower figure paid for spot, with sales at $3 70. The lower being the best figure at which sales were reported, with but little oil taken at this. Oil City was quiet, but little oil sold. Parker's and the lower river market were dull at $3 72½, with small sales at this. We report the following sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 72½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 72½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 69½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 70
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 70
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. third quarter	3 73½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. August	3 85
500 bbls upper road, each mo. Aug. to Dec	4 05
500 bbls upper road, each mo. Aug. to Dec	4 05
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 75
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 75
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 80
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 72½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	3 72½

NEW YORK, July 23.—The market is again higher, mainly owing to the present state of the crude market. The demand is active and better. The sales of refined embrace 2,000 bbls for July at 22½c; 500 do at 23½c, closing at the latter price, and 5,000 bbls for August at 23c; cases are firm at 28@28½c. Crude in bulk held at 12c. For Philadelphia delivery prices show very little change, with the demand moderate, refined 22½c; sales 3,000 bbls for first half of August at 23½c, and 5,000 bbls for last half of August at 23½c.

ROUSEVILLE, July 23.—Market quiet and firm; held at $3 75@3 80.

OIL CITY, July 23.—Market quiet but very firm; ordinary on lower road $3 80; 41 gravity at Oil City $4 00@4 05.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—Market quiet at $3 70@3 72½ for spot; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 23.—Market quiet but steady at about $3 70@3 75.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—S. W. 22½c; crude 11½@12c; cases 27c; August 24½c; September 23¾c; October 23½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, July 23.—The market is very strong but quiet; asking 23¾c for July; 23¾c bid for August; offered at 23¾c; 23c bid; crude offered at 12c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—July 22c; August 22¾c; September 22¾c; crude 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—Market firm at $3 60@3 65.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
E Crawford	Liberty Oil Works	160
Owner	Citizens Oil Works	80
Thomas King	Citizens Oil Works	80
Owner	Crystal Oil Works	174
Owner	Liberty Oil Works	74
Owner	Peerless Oil Works	80
Owner	Liberty Oil Works	74
Duncan & Young	Vesta Oil Works	160
J Bushnell	Lilly Oil Works	456
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	296
P Hutchinson	Eagle Oil Works	80
S S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works	160
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	456
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	856
Fisher Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	296
P Hutchison	Radiant Oil Works	924
Fisher Bros	American Oil Works	240
Owner	Dr Tweddle	240
Owner	Liberty Oil Works	242
Owner	Eagle Oil Works	80
River		2,400

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Liberty Oil Works	1,146	Citizens' Oil Works	394
Crystal Oil Works	710	Liberty Oil Works	1,146
Vesta Oil Works	1,016	Lilly Oil Works	456
Eagle Oil Works	160	Cosmos Oil Works	456
Radiant Oil Works	240	American Oil Works	240
Dr Tweddle	240	River	2,400
Total			9,343

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST JEANNETTE, July 22, 1872.

Livingston Bros, 542 barrels to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 402 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 101 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 104 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 306 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 156 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,866

Louisville Coal Market.

July 22.—Recent rains have had a good effect on the river above Pittsburgh, and a large supply of coal is now on its way to this market, and consumers anticipate a decline in prices; but so far the market has undergone no change. Dealers quote as follows: Pittsburgh and Kanawha blacksmith, $4 00; Bender, Mattingly and Peacock Pomeroy at 16a17c, wholesale and retail respectively. Anthracite is retailed at $9@11 per ton for nut and egg, and Cannel at 26c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced 1@2c; No 2 white Wabash $1 60; No 2 do, $1 56; amber Michigan scarce for cash at $1 56. Corn a shade better; high mixed 46¾@47c; low mixed 46c asked. Oats dull and lower; No 1, 29c; No 2, 31c. Pork and lard dull; no sales.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1872. }

REMARKS.—The late almost incessant rains have in a good degree interfered with trade in some branches, but the rivers are in good navigable order, and the wharves present a lively appearance. Some fears are entertained that husbandmen will not secure their wheat in safety, owing to the continued rains. In anticipation of this, wheat is held more firmly; but a few days of sunshine will enable farmers to safely house their crops. We have no changes to note in prices, save in the following articles: bacon—sugar cured hams 10½c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9½c; dried beef 9½c. Following are the receipts of leading articles since our last:

Wheat, sks	670	Cheese, boxes	311
Oats, sacks	788	Butter, pkgs	44
Barley, sacks	170	Apples, bbls	68
Flour, bbls	1,218	Bacon, tierces	449

We omit extensive quotations, but will resume in our next issue.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1872. }

Following are the receipts of cattle since Saturday:

RECEIPTS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. hd.
Sunday, July 21st	1,364	1,600	2,150	75
Monday, July 22d	1,564	1,600	2,150	75
Tuesday, July 23d	320	900	1,625	48
SHIPMENTS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. hd.
Tuesday, July 23d	2,250	4,000	4,000	130

Cattle.

The arrivals of through cattle have been fair this week, up to date, and rather light of those intended for sale here. The market has not firmly opened, and it is pretty hard to give correct quotations. The number of buyers in attendance is fair, and with favorable advices from the East, it looks as if trade would rule pretty fair. Holders are firm in their demands, and unless the runs come heavy prices a shade higher than last week will rule.

PRICES.

Following are the prices holders are asking for the different kinds and grades of stock: Extra 1,400 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 10; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, $4 75 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs have been few to day. The market is dull and not much is doing. Prices since last Saturday have declined some and now the best grades are not quotable higher than $5 00 per 100 lbs. The run, however, was not heavy, and dealers do not look for higher prices unless the receipts come heavy. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 90 to $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Baltimore $4 60 to $4 70; Yorkers $4 50 to $4 60.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week up to date have been fair. The demand has been pretty good, and we believe there remains nothing in the yards unsold. Prices are about ½ to 1c stronger than last week. The market closes firm to-night at the following rates: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 50 to $5 60; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 25 to $5 35; good 80 lbs sheep, $4 75 to $5 10; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 25 to $4 65; common, $3 00 to $4.

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New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114⅛@114⅜.

NEW YORK, July 23—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 114⅛@114⅜. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent. Clearing $16,040,000. The Treasury disbursements were $228,000. Engagements for shipment to-morrow $250,000.

MONEY.

Money was easy, closing at 2 to 3 per cent. on call.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments higher and very strong.

U.S. 6s 1881, cpn	117⅝	5-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾ bid.	5-20s, 1865 cpn	115 ⅛@115¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	10-40s, coupons	112⅝@113
5-20s, 1865	116¼@116⅜	Currency 6s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	New 5s	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull but steady.

Tennessees, old	73	S. Carolinas, April	97
Tennessees, new	72½	Missouri 6s	94
S. Carolinas, July	30½		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were without activity, except Pacific Mail, which fluctuated between 78¾ and 76¾, closing at 76¾. Erie was strong, advancing to 24. The rest of the list was quiet but firm.

Western Union	76¾	Illinois Central	117
Adams Express	57½	Cleveland & Pitts'g	91¾
Fargo Express	87½	N. W., common	74¾
American Express	57½	do pref	91¾
United States do	85	Rock Island	111¾
Pacific Mail	76¾	St. Paul	56¾
N. Y. Central	97½	do pref	78¾
Erie	23¾	Toledo & Wabash	76¾
Harlem		Fort Wayne	
Michigan Central	116	Chicago & Alton	117
Mich. Southern	92¾	Ohio and Mississippi	47½
Union Pacific	37¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1 18@1 18¼ seller August; $1 24@1 24¾ cash; $1 09¾@1 09¾ seller September; $1 03¾ seller year. No 2 Milwaukee, 1,000 bu Corn firmer at 41¾c seller August; 43¾@43¾c seller September; rejected 38@40¾c cash and seller July; 41¾c for fresh. Oats steady at 29¾@30c seller August; 25¾c seller September. Rye firm at 55@55¾c cash; 54c seller September. Barley firm; old No 2 54@56¾c; 57c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular and unsettled, closing nominally at $14 87½ seller August; $13 40 seller September. Lard dull; winter 9@9½c; summer 7¾c; sweet pickled and kegs 9½c. Meats dull and unchanged and nominally unchanged. Bulk meats strong, with sales of short rib sides at 7½c; sales of 100,000 shoulders, buyers August, at 5¼c.

WHISKY—Strong; sales at 88½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton in good request and higher; sales including options 2,878 c. Flour inactive; superfine western and State $3 30@3 75; common to good $3 55@4 40; fancy do $4 45@4 75; extra Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 93½c. Wheat a shade easier; No 3 red and No 2 spring, Chicago, afloat, $1 45; No 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 46@1 48; choice white Michigan $1 80. Rye heavy; western in store, 81c. Barley unchanged and steady; four-r wet State $1 25. Corn a shade firmer, but in good demand; steamer, western mixed, 59; sales at 58½@59c. Oats unchanged, Eggs firm; western 16a17c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee dull, Rio, 15¾@18½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9¾@9¾c; Cuba, 9¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet and nominal. Rice firm at 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum—crude, 12½c; also refined 23½c. Provisions—pork firmer; mess $13 75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 10a10½c; shoulders 5½a5¾c. Middles dull; long clear 7½c; short clear 7¾c. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese 9a13c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day were 1,462 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,861 head, again at 2,800 head for the same time last week. The market opened active at about ¼c advance on last week's prices. The run of stock is of good quality. About 1,400 head were disposed of; sales of Illinois steers, averaging from 1,042 to 1,423 lbs, at $5 40 to $6 85; 207 Ohio steers, ranging from 1,152 to 1,406 lbs, at $6 30 to $6 62½; 46 Michigan steers, ranging from 955 to 1,102 lbs, at $5 50 to $6; 23 Texas steers, averaging 1,133 lbs, at $5; 92 Ohio feeders, averaging 1,063 lbs, at $5 25; 52 Missouri steers, averaging 1,148 lbs, at $5 75. Sheep—receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the supply for the week 3,400 head, against 3,600 head for same time last week. Market not fairly opened; sales 231 Ohio sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at $5 50; sales 181 Ohio sheep, averaging 84 lbs, at $5 12½; 40 Ohio lambs, averaging 59 lbs, at $5. Hogs—receipts to-day 600 head, making the supply for the week thus far 8,800, against 11,800 same time last week. Market opened with a good demand at an advance of 20 @ 25c per cent, on last week's prices; 118 Michigan, averaging 254 lbs, at $4 60; 180 Illinois, averaging 254 lbs, at $4 80; 106 Indiana, averaging 190 lbs, at $4 75; 321 Illinois, averaging 239 lbs, at $4 65; 61 Indiana, averaging 211 lbs, at $4 70.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour in fair demand and market firm at $7 25a7 50. Wheat in demand fair and market firm; sale No 2 red winter at $1 55; new $1 45 at 50. Corn dull and declined to 46a46½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye—demand fair and prices advanced to 70a71c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady. Oil in fair demand. Eggs steady and in moderate demand at 12c. Butter scarce and firm for choice; other grades unsalable. Pork steady and demand moderate for city at $15; regular is tending upward and sellers at $15 for fair. Lard steady; sales of bulk shoulders at 5¾c; ordinary light. Sides are held at 7¾c; clear 7¾a7¾c. Bacon—clear rib sides are offered at 8¾c, with sales at quotations. Hams—sugar-cured firm and in good demand at 13¾a15c. Whisky active and prices advanced to 90c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Dry goods—Transactions have been light in cotton and woolens to-day. Holders of cotton goods are not very sanguine of passing the present stocks at ruling rates, and the light stocks rather confirm this view. Low grades of cotton warps are being placed among Southern houses, together with low grades of fancy cassimeres. Dressskins are in moderate request, but other styles of woolen goods are comparatively quiet. We note some sales of dark prints at 11½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28; No 2 Milwaukee, $1 20; Corn scarce and firm; 53c mixed, 51¾c. Oats—Demand fair; No 2, 29¾c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 56¾c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; Fall No 2, 57c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Flour very dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and red $1 40; new red $1 75. Oats unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged; yellow, 60a60c; mixed western 59a60c. Petroleum—crude 16¾a16¾c; refined 23¾c. Provisions quiet and steady; mess pork $14.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Flour very firm and unchanged. Wheat very firm and better—No 1 white $1 70; No 2 red winter $1 55. Corn quiet at 49a50c. Oats dull at 34c. Petroleum—refined 23½c; crude dull at 12c. Provisions quiet but firm at 20@20½c for trade lots.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Tobacco—sales 154 hhds: low leaf, $2@2 50; middling to good, $3@5. Cotton firmer; middling advanced to 21¾c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Cotton firmer; no sales.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 20c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton—quiet and ordinary 20c; low middling 21c; middling 22c.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of JOHN R. DUNCAN, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, to

GEO. H. BISSELL, Administrator,

At the office of Bissell & Co., 233 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

RICH'S SPICED SALMON—JUST RECEIVED also, Jones' Spiced Salmon, in 3 pound cans; Fresh Mackerel, Salmon and Lobster, in 2 pound cans, for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Assyria ..... July 24 ..... Liverpool.
Saint Laurent ..... July 27 ..... Prairie.
Europa ..... July 27 ..... Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 23, 1872.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 77 at 5 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 23, 1872.

River stationary, with seven feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 75 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 23, 1872.

Rained at intervals in the forenoon; cloudy, with indications of more rain this evening. The Belle Vernon, from St. Louis, departed for Pittsburgh at 10 A. M.; the Courier left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. River ten feet four inches and falling. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 23, 1872.

River falling. Weather cloudy. Ohio No. 4 up at 10 A. M.; towboat Wade and barges at 1 P. M. Fleetwood down at 3 P. M.; Kate Putnam at 4 P. M.; towboats Geo. Lysle, Mercer, Charles Brown, John A. Wood, A. Baker, Panther, Hawk and others down to-day. Departed—Liberty No. 3 for Evansville, with barges, at 8 A. M. K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

5. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.

Departed.

2. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Julia, No. 2.....Stull.....Zanesville.
Granite State.....Kerr.....Cincinnati.

Monongahela six feet four inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M

The marks last evening indicated six feet four inches, and falling slowly. We had several showers during the day. Trade on the landing was active during the day. A large amount of freight was shipped.

At New Orleans, steamboats now pay $1 per box for coal.

The towboat fleet began to arrive at Cincinnati on Monday.

The packet Messenger was receiving pretty lively yesterday.

The Clinton arrived at Dubuque a few days ago with 600 passengers.

The packet Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

The steamer Granite State, Capt. Kerr, left for Cincinnati with a good trip.

The "Carrie Brooks" will resume her trips in the Wheeling trade on Friday next.

The late rise in the Ohio has enabled the Louisville to get off Cottonwood Bar.

The Monongahela Dredging Company commenced operations yesterday morning.

The Lizzie Taylor has taken the place of the Barbie at New Orleans, Baton Rouge.

It is said that Captain John Cannon has about closed a bargain for the Katie at New Orleans.

HIRAM HILL, the driver, has gone to the Tennessee river bridge to recover the iron portion lost by the late accident.

COMODORE GRAY'S towboat Ironsides left for Louisville with six barges coal, containing 70,000 bushels, and two barges coke, with 40,000 bushels.

THE crew of the wrecking-boat Aid, now up White River, are all sick with ague, bordering on fever. The Aid has been ordered to St. Louis without delay.

THE fine steamer Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday, her regular day. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

A NUMBER of steamboatmen have mounted whitbats. Upon examination we discovered that they contained labels inside, with large letters, "not for Horace."

AT Louisville, Saturday, Capt. Dick and others, of St. Louis, have contracted for a freight boat for the New Orleans trade. Two other contracts were closed for small steamers for the Cumberland river —one a ferry boat.

THE Selma (Alabama) *Tribune* of Friday, says The Warrior river was still rising at Tuscaloosa last night. Nearly all the plantations bordering the Cahaba river are reported under water.

GO AWAY FROM HOME TO GET THE LATEST NEWS.—The St. Louis *Times* says: The present coal run from this city will exceed 15,000,000 bushels, probably steep 2 and that W. H. Brown shipped 10,000,000. that will do.

HOOP-POLES for barrels are selling in the New Orleans market at $6@$6 per thousand; half barrel poles, $5@$5 per thousand; flour poles, $4 per thousand barrels command $5@$5 per thousand, and for hogsheads $7@$8.

THE fine steamer Messenger is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. This boat is owned in Evansville, and will be in charge of excellent officers. Mr. John C. Fisher has charge of the office.

ROBERT CARNS, of Dayton, Ky., has purchased the hull built by the employes of Hannaford's yard several months ago, and will have it finished in the bow and taking her South in the fall, as was the original intention of the builders.

THE New Orleans *Times*, of the 19th, says that "during the past month sunstrokes were quite numerous in the Northern and Western cities, when a the same period and up to the present date, we have not yet had a case to record.

OCACHITA and Red Rivers are both falling rapidly especially Ouachita river, there being at Camden three feet and falling slowly. Unless there be sometheavy rains in the vicinity soon, light draft packets may have difficulty.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leavedaily at 5 and 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. They are schwheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, are in charge of experienced officers, and offer further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

The Ashland *Journal*, of Friday, says: The sinking of the barge in front of this place, some weeksince, broke or injured the cable of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Workmen are hastily engaged in endeavoring to repair it, but it is thought a new cable will have to be laid.

CAPT. ASA FORSYTH, of the Winona steamer Julia has erected on his boat a wood cut, or timber statue of Horace Greeley, nearly life size. It is said to be a good likeness. The Winona paper asks: "is the Julia engaged for Horace's accommodation on the prospective trip up Salt river?"

SUNK AND RAISED.—The Carter line steamer, Belle Rowland, bound for Shreveport, sank above the city in Red river, a few days ago, and has since been raised and gone to New Orleans to be docked. She is valued at $20,000 and insured for $12,000. Baker & Conn, and Thos. W. Rea are the owners. The cargo is slightly damaged and insured.

CAPTAIN Jack Grammer will command the Idlewild, Capt. Den. Howard the Arkansas Belle, and Walter Pennington the Silver Spring. Captain Pennington will also superintend the office of the latter, for the balance of the season. Negley Rudd has charge of the office of the Idlewild, and Bill Thomas will act as first clerk of the Idlewild.

CINCINNATI.—The *Enquirer* says: Captain A. J. McAllister left this morning for Louisville, on the Fannie Dugan to his brother, Captain John McAllister, and purchased of Captain John the steamer Mountain Belle. He afterward sold one-half of the Mountain Belle to Captain Negley, of Pittsburgh, for $5,000. The Mountain Belle will make a trip to Pittsburgh as soon as Captain McAllister is well enough to take command.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: It is probable the Samson will go to the wreck of the America, opposite Madison, before going on the docks for repairs, to recover some 300 tons of coal, stoves and the machinery of the America. She was sixty days engaged in clearing away the wreck of the steamers burned at the wharf, for which she received $150 per day—$9,000. The city gets the old iron taken out, which will sell for about $500.

THE Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats left Washington for New York and New England to consult with supervising inspectors of steamboats in regard to the working of the present law and changes which practice dictates. For the present He will, at the close of his eastern tour, visit the upper and western rivers, for the purpose of the same reference to the modification of the present law, which are pending between the two Houses, and which will come up immediately upon the assembling of congress.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Times* says: Capt. Henry Symmes was giving some of his experience of the last trip of the Mollie Moore, on change yesterday. It will be remembered this boat has recently been lengthened and there has been some anxety on the part of boatmen to learn how she performs. It turns out, however, that the boat is a very fine one indeed, and runs even better than before being enlarged. She consumes 250 tons, and would drink 40 barrels of water. Captain Symmes says he had a close race with the Richmond all the way. Both boats were in one wheel.

LOUISVILLE.—Monday's *Courier-Journal* on the situation: Considerable rain fell early yesterday morning, which laid the dust and dampened the atmosphere, rendering it quite pleasant for working during the day. The past week has been one of the dullest in marine circles that have been known for a decade. There is scarcely anything doing, and river men are as scarce as they have been for nearly all of the larger class boats have laid up, and yet light draugh boats find it exceedingly difficult to get a trip to any point.

CINCINNATI.—The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the new Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company: H. A. Jones, John G. Ewan, Andy Ackley, C. G. Pearce, and John Woodburn Captain H. A. Jones was elected President, and Captain John A. Williamson, Secretary. The steamers comprising the line will be, as already announced, the Andy Baum, Potomac, Arlington, and S. Mary's. Captain Dugan has completed the work of removing the wrecks of the five steamers burned at the wharf last spring.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R

C Wetz, 1 pt furniture; T W Jenkins & Bro, 10 bbls flour; Schoonaker & co, 100 do do; J Sipes, 1 barger & co, 26 box r jars; J P Smith, Son & co, 121 do do, 3 do b ware; Enterprise Glass co, 17 do do; Jas Singer, Nimick & co, 10 sheets steel, 1 case saws; Kim & Sons, 2 cases stoves, 3 ash pits; W F Bostwick, 1 ex carrier, 1 bx. Hood, Carson & co, 10 bbls vinegar; Lloyd & Black, 20 barn iron; TW Jenkins, 66 sks flour, 110 bbls do; H J Arnold, 4 bbls vinegar; Hare & Bro, 250 bbls fellocs, 5 do hubs, 1 bx spokes; J S Dilworth & co, 1 keg coal iron, 1 bag do; Henry Gerwig & Son, 2 bales twine; W P Tomlinson, 8 casks pivets, 2 kgs do; Adams & Co, 20 bxs soap powder; Heins & Nobie, 1 bx h radish; Muller & M, 1 car s steel; K Bracken, 1 car carb stones; Reineke, W & co, 5 pumps, 12

THE VERY LATEST.

CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Republican Rally at Mansfield.

Speech by Senator Sherman,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 23, 1872.

The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night on the public square. A bonfire was built and transparencies hung around in the trees. A band of music was also on the ground. Senator Sherman made the principal speech, and was followed by I. D. Matson, Esq. The speakers were frequently applauded, and at the close cheers were given for Grant and Wilson. It was the first Republican gathering of the campaign.

The Hon. John Sherman spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have generally avoided, so far as I could, making political speeches here at home. During the summer vacation the rest and quiet of country life is a great relief. It is much quiet of country life is a great relief. It is much better to meet my neighbors without reference to the differences of opinion which divides us on political questions. And in speaking to you to-night, I shall do so without any desire to accuse or arraign any one, but simply to present my view of public affairs, in the management of which all of us have a common interest.

The political campaign in which we are about to enter presents some features so extraordinary as to create a demand of an intelligent man a careful review. The Democratic party has abandoned the position it has held for twenty years, and has adopted an essentially Republican platform, acquiescing in and approving all the great changes and reforms effected by the Republican party, and has nominated as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States a man who, during his whole life, has bitterly opposed them, vilified them, assailed their motives, arraigned their patriotism, and now avows that he is of the same opinion still.

If Horace Greeley is the same erratic, crochety, ultra Republican and protectionist our Democratic friends said he was, and the Democratic party is the same conservative, free trade, State rights party that it claims to be, then the union is the most unnatural coalition in the history of parties. It dissolves all ties in the Democratic party founded upon principle, and invites all men who are not led by mere names, or by disappointment or hope of office, to examine the grounds and acts of this movement.

Let us for a moment consider what the Democratic party has done.

The first plank in their platform at Baltimore is as follows:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatsoever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Can it be that our Democratic friends propose to a negro as the equal of a white man, possessing every right which a white man possesses—the right to vote —to sit on a jury—to travel in the same car and to stop at the same hotel—to share equally in all privileges and immunities secured by our laws? This is a noble and generous principle—the true foundation of republican government—which I, as a Republican, have long contended for, and happily was able, as your representative, to vote for. But in every stage of the long conflict to establish this great principle, from the formation of the Republican party to the close of the last session of Congress, it has been resisted, contested, ridiculed by every member of the Democratic party, not one of whom has put in the forefront of the Democratic platform.

Again, the second plank of the platform is thus:

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation, enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH and FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

This is a noble sentiment expressed in terse and vigorous language, but, the wonder is how it got into a Democratic platform. The maintenance of the Union, emancipation and enfranchisement were the subjects of de-bate before the war, and during the war. That debate divided the Republican and the Democratic parties. The Republican party upheld the Union of the States, and proposed and carried emancipation. In the progress we were compelled by rebellion to wage a war, which cost the country over four thousand millions of dollars and 300,000 lives. It was a fearful struggle, and when we looked back upon the chasm we crossed safely, we shuddered at the danger from which our country escaped. How many martyrs fell in that struggle—what heroism—what unselfishness—what noble love of liberty and country was developed in that struggle! We pledged ourselves then to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement. But better late than never. We receive with profound satisfaction even now the pledge of all parties, of all people in all sections, to maintain the Union of the States and the emancipation of slaves. If the same pledge had been made eleven years ago by the same men, hundreds of thousands of human beings, enjoy, as country without a slave, and without any abridgment by the law in favor of any race, color or reason of color, race or condition.

But they resolve that they will oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. Good again. These amendments were the great subjects of division between the Democratic and Republican parties since the war. They are the gist of the reconstruction measures. Each of them was proposed, adopted and sustained by the Republican party after many a weary debate and night session in Congress, and repeated canvasses before the people. They are Republican measures opposed throughout by the whole force of the Democratic party, fortified for a time by the defection of Andrew Johnson. Their adoption was denounced as revolutionary, null and void. But this is all past, and we are assured by the Democratic party that the controversy will not be reopened.

Again. They tell us in their seventh resolution:

Seventh—The public credit must be firmly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

This is a voluntary renunciation of all the resolves and threats made by Democratic leaders, that in some form, or under some device, the plighted faith of the nation would be violated. The shadow of repudiation which clung to its skirts like the shirt of Nessus, from the example of some of the States, has increased the fate of infection on all our public securities, and accompanied by the open threats of Democratic leaders has cost the people of the United States enough to build a half dozen Pacific railroads. This shadow is dissipated by this pledge, if it is faithfully kept.

And so on, the platform of the Democratic party is essentially a Republican platform. I have read it carefully, and with slight modification, it would have met the hearty approval of every Republican convention for years, while in a Democratic platform it reads like the penitential sigh of a dying suicide. If all these glorious reserves are adopted, they will were they not made, two, ten years ago. What merit is there in gloriously overaccomplished facts unless you contributed to their accomplishment. What virtue is there in mourning over accomplished? What reward does the Democratic party deserve for forcing these measures, all now on the statute book of accomplished success, when they so bitterly opposed them at the ir inception.

The device of adopting our platform and shouting Glory Hallelujah—look at our noble principles—is very like carrying a false banner in order to get to the white flag of acknowledged defeat? Will the Ku-Klux swear by it and disband? Rest assured, gentlemen, whatever be the motive of the Democratic party to stand with us on these principles, I hail with profound satisfaction this fact, that now at last all the great measures of the Republican party are safe in the open acquiescence of all parties, and accepted by our country.

We have been divided on questions so vital as to involve the existence of our country, its constitution, its fundamental powers and sacred honor. If we can rely so much on a party platform, and I believe we can, these questions are settled upon the best and surest foundation—the judgment of the people, justice and right. No longer does any human being owe service to another. No longer does the law point the finger of prejudice or caste to any citizen, however humble or ignorant. No longer dare any man of either of the great parties whisper dishonor of the public credit. No longer can any one seek to withdraw rights conferred by the war. No longer can any one shield himself from the consequences of treason to the nation by allegiance to his State. We are now a free people—many in one—the nation armed with all the great powers of offense and defense, and yet with ample powers to the States to protect all their citizens in the equal enjoyment of life and liberty. Our disputes, hereafter, will involve none of these great issues. They relate to political and not to constitutional issues. If men and the fortunes of men, and not to the existence of the nation, were now to be voted on.

And now let us look at the political bearings of the campaign. The Republican party, whose successful management of public affairs is approved by both of all parties in three separate national conventions, again presents candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. It proudly points to what it has done in the past—adheres to the same policy, promises to maintain the same policy, and to continue to effect other reforms of an administrative character. It promises to complete and perfect the civil service reform already adopted, so that honesty, efficiency and fidelity shall be the only qualifications for office. It promises to abolish the franking privilege. It promises to continue the reduction of taxes, and at the same to continue to reduce the public debt. It promises, as far as the national government can do so, to secure to capital such facilities, and to labor such reward, as to fairly divide the fruits of production, and to adjust the interest of these two great servants of civilization. It approves the liberal manner already granted by the rebels of the South, and promises to make it universal as soon as the public safety will allow. There is not in its platform of principles one that will not meet with your hearty assent. You have the assurance that as to every promise it has made in the past has been fulfilled, so will every promise it makes in the future be fulfilled. It is a compact, not with any political organization, whose strength and merits have been tried. Many of you have opposed it and fought hard to defeat it. It has survived war, assassination, defection and temporary defeat, but it still sands in power in the national councils and in a great majority of the States. It occupies the position of the Republican party of Jefferson, or the Democratic party of Jackson. The inevitable disappointments of political life, and no doubt honest differences of opinion, carry off some of our friends, but their loss is more than supplied by the sober judgment of our old adversaries. The Republican party has been in power a long time, and power is apt to breed weakness and decay. But where is the evidence of this in the Republican party? It strength lies in the equity of its principles, of the steady and sure application of them to practical measures, which, by their success and resulting prosperity, have proven their wisdom. Take any of the great measures we have enacted into law for the past twelve years. Which of them has not proved its wisdom? We have now the solemn pledge of the Democratic party that they will never seek to reopen them. Take the whole group of our financial measures, embracing taxation, currency, debt, all our loan laws, our funding bills, who now would seek to restore the law on either of these questions to what it was times? Who now would lose the great results of emancipation, universal suffrage and National enforcement of civil rights? Fellow-citizens you are independent men. You are neither officers, or office seekers. You can take a broad view of political affairs than men engaged in the strife. They imagine the skirmish line in which they are engaged the field of battle. Some minor difference or petty disappointment may lead them to turn their backs on the party of political conquests, but the great masses of men who are not moved by minor details will stand by the old flag and the old party, if they are satisfied of the honesty and fidelity of their public agents, and the general results of their administration. Take the broad view of Republican administration. Look at the difficulties encountered: look at the actual results; look over a country prosperous in all its parts; even the scars cut by a terrible war in the South are rapidly healing; look at your Territories, examine for yourself industry in all its branches; con over the table of your recent national census; look around you in the little city in which we live; our population doubled in ten years; our production quadrupled. Remember the taxes that have been repaid, the debt that has been paid, the promptness to expose and punish public offenders, the fidelity with which the taxes are collected and accounted for. Look at these results of Republican administration, and then let us count up how many relations of fear and remote degree General Grant has appointed to minor offices; whether he has received any presents from a grateful people; whether he goes to Long Branch too much; or like a horse unwise as not to humor Sumner; or to anger Trumbull; or to inderrate Schurz. Now, if General Grant was as much of a politician as he might have been; if, instead of fighting our battles and winning victories without number for the enemies of our country, he had been training for the Presidency, he would have known better how to have managed the minor details of his administration, and especially the official patronage at his disposable between himself and the members of his own party in Congress. Now, fellow-citizens, I intend to glide again to the great issues of the day upon the President, but what I wish again to call your attention to, and to impress upon your memory, is that practically all the complaints they make against this administration are personal in their character, and that the measures, the policy, and the principles of the Republican party have so impressed themselves upon the approbation of friend and foe, that no party and no faction dare go to an issue before the American people upon any single measure of the Republican party from its organization to this hour. Even the bill of the last session to reduce taxes, which made great and essential changes in our revenue laws, and struck the principle of which was opposed strongly in debate, won its way through Congress with many Democratic votes.

The civil rights bill is now indorsed by the Democratic platform. The bill to guard the election of members of Congress has been extolled by the Republican party of Pennsylvania as the only means of honest Democratic authority as the only means of honest election in New York, and in the securing an honest election in New York, and in the several Southern States. Look where you will and select as you will, you will find that any measure that has received the sanction of the Republican party, either in Congress or a National Convention, will bear the test of the severest criticism, and the highest evidence of it is that our old adversaries, defeated in every civic contest for twelve years, must now enter the field with an oath of allegiance that they never, never will reopen any of our great measures, and then, by nominating a radical Republican who has supported every measure that they have opposed and opposed every measure that they have supported, they hope to win half a victory on petty and immaterial issues of personal warfare. Is it not shown whether the two great parties of this country, representing opposing ideas, are thus to be be made the shuttle-cock of politicians eager for office, whatever the Democratic party will abandon their principles to make Horace Greeley President, and whether Republicans enough will be found to make their great successful party bend under the yoke of defeat upon grounds of petty hostility to Gen. Grant. They will find that the inadinctive feeling of the masses that compelled the renomination of both Lincoln and Grant, and with whom such men are the favorites rather than the disciplined and skilled leaders of political parties, will resent the bitter injustice that is being done to Gen. Grant, and that, not for his public acts, but wholly because he has not the aptitude and nature to conciliate political leaders.

I appeal to you, my fellow-citizens, in what respect can this unnatural coalition better our public affairs? Is it by civil service reform? All the evils complained of come to us from the Democratic party, and we have instituted great reforms in the civil service and will adopt others as experience justifies. Will it be better to bring a fresh and hungry horde to effect reforms in appointments to office? See how eager they are now! How many will be Liberal Democrats when they fail in their ambition! Is it for a free trade tariff. I know this is the hobby of some of my neighbors. And yet if Mr. Greeley has any convict n it is for a high protective tariff. Will he take the oath of office he swears to veto any act of Congress that does not meet his approval, or cannot approve a free trade bill and be his an honest man. And yet he contrived and pented by the Democratic platform to make it conform to which he agrees that in no event will he perform the duty of a President on any bill that affects taxes imposed upon the people. Is this honest?

Again, our Democratic friends talk about centralization and State rights. That is the issue proclaimed to be the foundation stone of the Democracy, and with proper qualifications it is a very good corner-stone. But how can any honest Democrat vote for the fundamental principles of Democracy, and as far as any dead American, except Alexander Hamilton. Is this honest? Talk no more about Kuklux laws, force bill, section laws, railroad laws, reconstruction laws, Horace Greeley was for them all. Not only so, but I can bear witness from my own experience. I filled been a subscriber for and a reader of the New York *Tribune* for more than twenty years. By your favor have I been in Congress for eighteen years. I have been intimately acquainted with Horace Greeley over and over again because I have not gone further and later in all these questions, while my Democratic neighbors considered me an ultra-Republican. And yet you, now, fly Democratic friend-, re asked to go for Horace Greeley with all his sins, who feels as he is of the same opinion still, although if you vote for him he will mostly suppress that unfortunate language he used about you. Is this American politics? Are we so impressionable and can great powers of mind be used like the puppets of Sc Robert Walpole? Are the Parliamentary conditions of Great Britain, and the Parliamentary conditions of Great Britain, and the Parliamentary conditions of Great Britain, and